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our trade schools cannot be utilized in the existing industrial organization. The somewhat ineffectual manual training courses of the past have made possible good analyses of the processes of hand sewing and carpentry, so that they can be presented to the young in well graded steps, but the pedagogical analyses of the newer trades is a task for the future. Prejudices against factory work, sensitiveness under the rough treatment of old-time foremen, and youthful inability to bear responsibilities required by the present industrial organization, are all factors to be reckoned with by those who plan trade-school courses. It seems probable that our efforts to promote national industrial efficiency must lead ultimately to greater public control and supervision of all industries utilizing the labor of minors.

Data helpful in answering numerous other vital questions are presented in the 275 pages of text and statistical tables of the report. No one interested in vocational education can afford to neglect the condensed chapter giving the summary and conclusions of the investigation, and specialists will be interested in the careful analyses of school courses and trade processes. The report is an exceptionally valuable addition to the studies which will enable us to guide intelligently our rapidly developing system of vocational education.

LUCILE EAVES.

NEW BOOKS

BREWSTER, E. T. *Vocational guidance for the professions*. (Chicago: Rand, McNally. 1917. Pp. 211. \$1.)

BROWN, T. I., editor. *Economic coöperation among the negroes of Georgia. Report of a social study made by Atlanta University, with the proceedings of the twenty-second annual conference for the study of negro problems, held at Atlanta University, on Monday, May 28, 1917*. (Atlanta: The University. 1917. Pp. 56. 50c.)

CARTER, H. *The control of the drink trade. A contribution to national efficiency, 1915-1917*. (New York: Longmans. 1918. Pp. xvi, 323. \$2.50.)

CLOPPER, E. N. *Child welfare in Oklahoma*. (New York: National Child Labor Committee. 1917. Pp. 285. 75c.)

Considerable progress is being made in the codification of children's laws. England has the code of laws for children, and Norway has recently passed legislation of a radical nature in the form of the children's rights laws. In our own country but four states, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and New Hampshire, have seen the necessity of standardizing the laws governing the protection of chil-

dren and to this end have passed legislation on the basis of reports prepared by commissions especially appointed to study the laws. But in none of these states (although in Missouri the social organizations attempted a joint effort for coöperation) was the legislative action preceded by sufficient study of existing conditions; and the resulting "code" was either unsatisfactory or, as in Ohio, was mutilated in its enactment through lack of coöperation between the different groups of social workers.

The volume on *Child Welfare in Oklahoma* is therefore something quite new. It has been published by the National Child Labor Committee after a state-wide survey, at the request of the University of Oklahoma, and reports the existing conditions surrounding children throughout the state. As Dr. Clopper says in his introduction, it "is submitted in the hope that it may be found useful in some degree at least by those who may in the future undertake the task of preparing a children's code for Oklahoma." The field covered in the investigation includes the subjects of public health, recreation, education, child labor, agriculture, juvenile courts and probation, institutional care of children, home finding, poor relief, parentage and property rights, and general protection. The final chapter deals with the equally important subject of administration.

Among the most interesting of the individual findings are those concerning agriculture and the rural tenant problem. Oklahoma is largely a rural state, and of all the farms 50.8 per cent are rented. Large corporations, non-resident owners who conduct their business through a real estate agent, business and professional men living in the small towns, and Indian owners who lease their holdings through speculators to the farmer—these are the classes of landholders who have reduced the tenant to his present hopeless and helpless state. The renters form a migratory class, leasing their farms frequently for no longer than a year at a time, constantly moving in the hope of bettering their condition, commonly in debt on account of the lack of storage facilities and the necessity of selling the crop in the fall when prices are low and of obtaining credit to carry them through the year.

This is new material on the subject of land tenure, and it is interesting from more than one point of view. But the really interesting feature of the report is that it proves, intrinsically, the fact that there can not be merely one point of view concerning anything that concerns child welfare. In Oklahoma the chief cause of non-attendance at school in the rural districts is found to be farm work, but the labor of children is rendered economically imperative by the condition of the tenant farmer who must avail himself of every pair of hands in the family to avoid starvation. Improvement in child labor and school attendance laws cannot outstrip the solution of the tenant farmer problem. Public health, delinquency, the institutional care of children, are all interdependent fields of work, bound up with the questions of recreation, mothers' pensions, poor relief, and so on. A valuable work has been performed in relating these problems and

in clearing the way for the further and more effective standardization of child welfare laws.

RUTH McINTIRE.

ELMER, M. C. *Technique of social surveys*. (Lawrence, Kans.: World Co. 1917. Pp. 93.)

Dr. Elmer's book is an attempt to set forth a broad subject in small compass. It shows what are the types of survey, how the enterprise is to be organized and what the sources of information are: then, at greater length, it undertakes to indicate what precise questions ought to be asked regarding each of the main topics to be investigated in any comprehensive survey. To novices these minute directions must be very helpful, but they imply such a degree of possible standardization, that only a superficial diagnosis—the peril, is it not, of all surveys?—is likely to result.

R. F. FOERSTER.

HOTCHKISS, W. E. *Higher education and business standards*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1918. Pp. 109. \$1.)

MOORE, E. *Maternity and infant care in a rural county in Kansas*. Rural child welfare series, no. 1. Bureau publication no. 26. (Washington: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Children's Bureau. 1917. Pp. 50.)

PATRIC, G. *A study of the housing and social conditions in the Ann Street district of Los Angeles, California*. (Los Angeles: Univ. Southern California. 1918. Pp. 28.)

PEIRCE, P. S. *Social surveys of three rural townships in Iowa*. University of Iowa monographs. Studies in the social sciences, vol. V, no. 2. (Iowa City: The University. 1917. Pp. 88.)

Professor Peirce has summarized the results of three rural surveys in southern Iowa. He has so far eliminated sheer detail as to leave on the reader's mind a rather definite impression of the types of population, and of the economic, religious, educational, and other conditions of the region.

R.F.F.

PICKETT, E. D. and others, editors. *Cyclopedia of temperance, prohibition, and public morals*. 1917 edition. (New York: Methodist Bk. Concern. 1917. Pp. 406. 50c.)

ROBINSON, E. *Vocational education*. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 1918. Pp. 66. 35c.)

Presents in compact form leading points of view in the discussion of vocational education. Gives special attention to the teaching in the public schools of industrial and commercial subjects and of household arts.

SMALL, J. C. *Training and employment in the printing trades*. (London: King. 1918. 1s.)

STEWART, A. *Social problems. Outlines and references*. (Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 1917. Pp. vi, 233.)

A group of lecture outlines intended for high school students.

Each topic is subdivided and in most cases some reference is suggested for further information. It is not clear what guiding principle was used in selecting the various topics since they neither cover the field nor fully develop any particular phase of sociology. Part I concludes with a bibliography of 236 books thought suitable for a social problems library. Part II enumerates the leading subjects classified under Social Problems and gives page references from various sociological works to material dealing with the respective topics.
G.B.M.

WEAVER, E. W. *Vocational guidance, with a system of vocational analysis*. (Philadelphia: Uplift Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. 16. 50c.)

Annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1917. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1917. Pp. 31.)

Directory of social work for Baltimore and Maryland. Fourth edition. (New York: Survey. 1918. Pp. 456. \$1.10.)

A discussion of methods of teaching English to adult foreigners, with a report on Los Angeles County. (San Francisco: State Commission of Immigration and Housing. 1917. Pp. 40.)

Food supply in families of limited means. A study of present facts of the food problem in Boston families by six welfare agencies. (Boston: League for Preventive Work, 44 Bromfield St. 1918. 10c.)

The health of the people. A new national policy. (London: Argus Prtg. Co. 1917. Pp. 63.)

Lawrence social survey. Report of F. W. Blackmar and E. W. Burgess to the Lawrence Social Survey Committee. (Lawrence, Kans.: The Committee. 1917. Pp. 127.)

What gives to such a study as this its chief interest is the circumstance that it was coöperatively undertaken and carried through. The enthusiasm of its managers and the publicity given to its results have already so far awakened a public conscience that several municipal reforms have been instituted. Under the special guidance of Professor Blackmar of the University of Kansas detailed reports more or less statistical, were secured on a dozen different topics, administrative, industrial, and social; these have not generally more than a local interest.
R.F.F.

Malnutrition among school children. A study by the public health committee of the New York Academy of Medicine. Reprinted from the *Medical Record*, Feb. 23, 1918. (New York: William Wood & Co. 1918. Pp. 28.)

Materials for the household. Circular of the Bureau of Standards, no. 70. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1917. Pp. 259.)

Describes the more common materials, other than foods and drugs, used in the home. While written primarily for the household, it may incidentally interest dealers in materials for the household and teachers of home economics.

Proceedings of the national conference of social work at the forty-eighth annual session held in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6-13, 1917. (Chicago: 315 Plymouth Court. 1918. Pp. 675.)

Papers are grouped under the following general headings: social problems of the war, family and community, health, children, public charities, mental hygiene, community problems, social insurance, corrections, and rural social problems. There is a detailed index which makes the volume serviceable for reference.

Report of Royal Commission on housing of industrial population of Scotland, rural and urban. (London: Wyman. 1917. Pp. xviii, 459.)

Report on the physical welfare of mothers and children. Four volumes. (Liverpool: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. 1917.)

Third annual report of the City Planning Board, for the year ending January 31, 1917. (Boston: The Board. 1917. Pp. 49.)

Urban and rural development. Report of conference held at Winnipeg, May 28-30, 1917. (Ottawa: Commission of Conservation. 1917. Pp. 98.)

Insurance and Pensions

Principles Governing Retirement of Public Employees. By LEWIS MERIAM. The Institute for Government Research. Publications on Principles of Administration. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1918. Pp. xxix, 477. \$2.75.)

Attention has frequently been called to the fact that we have in the English language no general treatise on the fundamental questions involved in the problem of pensioning state employees. We already have a large and growing literature on the financial and actuarial aspects of this subject, but we have no thorough discussion of the economic, social, administrative, and financial questions which ought to be considered before any sound plan of pensioning public employees can be adopted. To meet this need, Mr. Lewis Meriam has written a volume which fairly earns the title of a genuine contribution to our knowledge in this field. Mr. Meriam's experience as a federal official, his earlier statistical study of the composition of the federal staff, and his more recent connection with unofficial investigating bodies, have given him both personal acquaintance with the question and a detached point of view of the problem he treats. Throughout the discussion an effort has been made to present the arguments for and against the alternate lines of action in controverted points without any attempt to indicate the ideal solution.